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ABSTRACT

As part of a five-year plan for vocational education, the California State Department of Education and the Chancellor's Office of Community Colleges contracted for a study to be done to obtain information on programs and services that are being provided to displaced homemakers. Through a series of mailed questionnaires, first to self-identified groups, then to potential service providers, 119 programs and service centers providing aid for displaced homemakers were identified and contacted. An analysis of the responses of the 119 institutions indicated that there are two types of service providers: full-range programs that could be called displaced homemaker centers and programs; and other service providers, which did not provide total services for displaced homemakers but did serve them in various ways. The survey also indicated that the need is greater than the services provided, since there are more than 580,000 displaced homemakers to be served by the 119 centers. However, there are several strengths to the structure. First, the centers are found across the state; second, no single institutional type dominates, so individuals can find the institution that meets their needs. There are also weaknesses; namely, not all locations are served, and almost half of the centers and programs rely on Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds, which are in jeopardy. It was suggested that it would be beneficial for the centers to concentrate on providing a full range of counseling services, while the other service providers should concentrate on training for employment. (Services for and numbers of displaced homemakers by county are provided. An information request form and the survey form are appended.) (KC)

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ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS IN CALIFORNIA

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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PREFACE

Revisions made to the Vocational Education Act of 1963 by the Education Amendments of 1976 (Public Law 94-482) made it possible to address the vocational needs of women. The states were authorized to use a portion of their vocational education basic grants to provide services to several special populations including those who "solely have been homemakers but who now, because of dissolution of marriage, must seek employment." Furthermore, the Federal Regulations for PL 94-482 specified that the five-year state plans for vocational education provide for assessing and meeting the needs of displaced homemakers as well as other special populations. The California State Department of Education and the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges, in responding to this directive and in carrying out their leadership role in the State, sponsored a study of displaced homemakers in California. This report is the third in a series of five from the study. The other four reports are:

- A Statistical Report on the Status of Displaced Homemakers in California
- Needs of Displaced Homemakers
- A Directory of Services for Displaced Homemakers in California
- Three-Year Plan for Coordination of Programs and Services for Displaced Homemakers in California

These five volumes provide information of use to those designing and implementing programs and services for displaced homemakers as well as information of use to displaced homemakers who need to locate services for themselves.

The staff of the Status Study of Displaced Homemakers in California would like to thank Nona Verloo of the California State Department of Education for her guidance and support throughout this effort. We would also like to express our appreciation to the Advisory Committee whose many helpful suggestions enriched all aspects of the Study. The committee consisted of: Nancy Carlton, Yolo County Manpower Agency; Gay Cobb, Region IX Women's Bureau, San Francisco; Lawrence De Berry, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, Oakland; Donna Elder, Project WORTH, Salinas; Marjie Herr, Cuyamaca College, El Cajon; Jo Anna Ito, Sacramento Unified School District; Bettigene Johnson, Mills College Displaced Homemaker Center, Oakland; Joan Suter, Career Planning Center, Los Angeles; and Judy Wood, Women's Resources for Work, Eureka.

Introduction

California's long history of concern for vocational education began more than 100 years ago. In the 1850's Californians felt that education did not prepare students for work. Wesley Smith[1], the state director of vocational education from 1949-1973 writes in his review of vocational education that:

> "James Lick, a California pioneer with early experience as a mechanic and later success as a businessman in San Francisco, added fuel to the growing concern for practical education by endowing and creating the California School of Mechanical Arts. ...Mr. Lick set aside $540,000 in 1875 for the new educational enterprise....[that] opened with an enrollment of 140 girls and boys. The curriculum was aimed at combining manual training and trade education in 14 mechanical and industrial arts. Also included was instruction in English, mathematics, and science. Every activity of the students had a direct bearing upon their future occupation."

Smith goes on to state that all the developments during these early years in California's history "were influenced by interest in helping the new state in its surge toward a self-sufficient economy."

About 100 years later, California's now well established vocational education system has turned to the task of helping specific groups of its citizens find their own self-sufficiency. Some of these groups, such as minorities, represent historical underrepresentation in the educational system. Others, such

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1 Smith, Wesley. A History of Vocational Education in California 1900-1975. Sacramento: California State Department of Education, 1979.

as displaced homemakers,[2] represent changes in the social system that created a sudden need for vocational education.

This report concerns the response of the California State Department of Education and the Chancellor's Office of Community Colleges to the emerging vocational education needs of displaced homemakers. First, they have funded and continue to fund a number of displaced homemaker programs throughout the state. Second, they funded a status study of displaced homemakers in the state so that future plans could be developed. This report is one in a series[3] from that study.

Study Design

An important activity of the status study was to obtain information on programs and services that are being provided to displaced homemakers. In order to locate the programs and services, a brief questionnaire[4] was sent to a mailing list of 1,175 places requesting either self-identification as a service provider or nomination of other places that may be service providers. The major categories receiving the questionnaire were:

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2 "Displaced homemakers" is a term coined in California in the mid-1970's to describe individuals who have been full-time homemakers, but who because of death, divorce, or separation no longer are financially supported.

3 The five products from this study are: A Statistical Report on the Status of Displaced Homemakers in California, The Needs of Displaced Homemakers in California, An Assessment of Programs and Services for Displaced Homemakers in California, A Directory of Programs and Service for Displaced Homemakers in California, and A Plan for Coordination of Programs and Services for Displaced Homemakers in California. Contact Nona Verloo, Department of Education, Vocational Education Support Services Section, 721 Capital Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814.

4 See Appendix A

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We received 505 questionnaires for a response rate of 43%. From these we identified a potential number of 330 displaced homemaker programs and services.

Each of these potential service providers was sent a detailed questionnaire[5] to determine type of services provided, type of institutional sponsorship, eligibility criteria for clients, charges for service, kind of program support, and other categories of information. A follow-up questionnaire was sent to all of those who had not responded after three weeks. By the time of the analysis, 70% had responsed. Not all of these, however, were active programs. Upon seeing the detailed questionnaire, some that were self-identified on the short questionnaire wrote that they had misunderstood what was meant by services for displaced homemakers and now believe they do not provide services specifically for the displaced homemaker. In other cases, some institutions that had been nominated wrote that they did not provide services for displaced homemakers. There were 119 programs and service centers included in the analysis.

Information from the questionnaire was used in two ways. First, it provided the data elements for a directory, Services for Displaced Homemakers in California.

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5 See Appendix B

Second, the information on several aspects of the programs was analyzed and is reported in the following section.

Findings

Number of service providers. An earlier phase of this study determined that California has approximately 580,000 displaced homemakers. These are women, aged 22-64, who are widowed, divorced, separated, or never married with children under 18 and out of the labor force but not retired or in the labor force but earning less than the Lower Living Standard Income Level adjusted for family size.[6] First, the survey was conducted to locate how many places are providing services for these women. According to survey findings there are 119 institutions who indicated they are providing services "specifically designed to meet the needs of displaced homemakers."[7] If these institutions were to serve the 580,000 displaced homemakers it would take at least 10 years with each center serving 500 displaced homemakers per year.

An analysis of the responses of the 119 institutions indicated that there are two types of service providers. There are programs with many services covering the range of counseling, pre-vocational and vocational training, financial assistance, and medical, legal or consumer assistance. In other words, these programs seemed concerned with the full range of services needed to move the women from displacement to placement. For convenience, these programs are

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6 The Lower Living Standard is determined each year by the Department of Labor and was $3,930 for a family of 1; $6,440 for 2; and $8,850 for 3 in the year of the survey data.

7 As this study was concluding, a number of centers wrote us that they were closing because of lack of funds. However, all 119 were kept in this analysis.

called "displaced homemaker centers and programs" and are analyzed separately. There are 32 of these centers and programs. The remaining 87 respondents are called "other service providers." These institutions had a few courses or services for displaced homemakers but did not seem to have the same range. Once the list of displaced homemaker centers and programs was complete, it was sent to the project's advisory board to see if the list met their sense of "face validity". With their agreement, it was then decided to present the findings for these two groups separately.

Location of service providers. Table 1 shows the number of displaced homemaker centers and programs and other service providers as well as the number of displaced homemakers for each of 24 county or county clusters. These particular clusters were created because of the information used for the status study of displaced homemakers. A complete explanation can be found in that report.[8]

Los Angeles County has the largest number of service providers (17), followed by Orange (11), Alameda (10), and Marin/Sonoma (8). The cluster of Inyo, Mono, and San Bernardino has no service providers making it the most underserved area. When the number of displaced homemakers in an area is divided by the number of available services, several county or county clusters appear to be severely underserved although no area is well served. Table 2 rank orders the county and county clusters by the number of displaced homemakers per service provider (combines displaced homemaker centers and other service providers). Aside from the Inyo county cluster where there are no service providers, the Contra Costa cluster and Los Angeles are the next most underserved with 16,750 and 12,500 potential clients per center.

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8 Arnold, Carolyn and Matilda Butler. A Statistical Report on the Status of Displaced Homemakers in California. Sacramento, CA: Department of Education, 1981.

TABLE 1. Number of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs, Other Service Providers, and Displaced Homemakers Tabulated by County/Cluster.

County/Cluster	Number of Displaced Homemaker Centers/ Programs	Number of Other Service Providers	Number of Displaced Homemakers
Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity	0	4	6,000
Butte, Nevada, Sutter, Yuba	0	2	9,750
Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa	2	5	5,750
Marin, Sonoma	1	7	12,750
Contra Costa, Solano	0	1	16,750
El Dorado, Placer, Yolo	3	0	9,250
Sacramento	1	5	18,000
San Joaquin	1	1	7,250
Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	1	0	6,000
Alameda	1	9	34,750
San Francisco	0	5	23,250
San Mateo	1	4	14,750
Santa Clara	0	7	27,750
Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced	2	2	18,250
Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	1	2	13,500
Kings, Tulare	0	1	8,500
Kern	1	1	6,750
San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1	1	8,750
Ventura	1	3	8,750
Los Angeles	6	11	212,500
Inyo, Mono, San Bernardino	0	0	17,000
Orange	4	7	33,500
Imperial, Riverside	0	6	19,250
San Diego	5	2	42,250

TABLE 2. Number of Potential Clients for Each Service Provider Tabulated by County/Cluster.

County/Cluster	Potential Number of Displaced Homemaker Clients
Inyo, Mono, San Bernardino	*
Contra Costa, Solano	16,750
Los Angeles	12,500
Kings, Tulare	8,500
San Diego	6,035
Alpine, Amadore, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	6,000
Butte, Nevada, Sutter, Yuba	4,875
Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced	4,562
Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	4,500
San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	4,375
Santa Clara	3,964
San Francisco	3,875
San Joaquin	3,625
Alameda	3,475
Kern	3,375
Imperial, Riverside	3,208
El Dorado, Placer, Yolo	3,083
Orange	3,045
Sacramento	3,000
San Mateo	2,950
Ventura	2,187
Marin, Sonoma	1,[illegible]
Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity	1,500
Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa	821

* 17,000 displaced homemakers but no service providers

The Contra Costa/Solano cluster is the next most underserved area with 16,750 potential clients per center, followed by Los Angeles with 12,500 and Kings/Tulare with 8,500. Even the best served areas of Del Norte/Humboldt/Lake/Mendocino/Napa and Colusa/Glenn/Lassen/Modoc/Plumas/Shasta/Sierra/Siskiyou Tehama/Trinity have 821 and 1,500 potential clients respectively per center. Considering the distances involved in these two county clusters it is impossible for displaced homemakers with limited financial resources for transportation to have access to the few service providers that do exist.

Number of displaced homemakers served. The number of displaced homemakers being served is important to know in order to determine if vocational education needs to make more services available to these individuals. According to the survey, approximately 22,773 displaced homemakers were served in the past year. At this rate, it would take 25 years to serve the current number (580,000) of displaced homemakers in California. More than half (58%) of all service providers indicate they served less than 100 displaced homemakers in the past year. Table 3 shows the percentage of displaced homemaker centers and programs and other service providers by the number of clients they served.

Type of sponsoring institution. The 119 service providers are located within various kinds of institutions that can be grouped as: community college, women's center, community organization, YWCA, adult education program, Employment Development Division/CETA/ROP, and other. Table 4 shows that the displaced homemaker centers and programs are primarily in community colleges (44%) and women's centers (16%) while other service providers are found in adult education programs (28%), community colleges (24%), and EDD/CETA/ROPs (18%).

Sources of funding. Service providers were asked to indicate the funding sources that help to support their programs. Table 5 shows the percentage

TABLE 3. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Tabulated by the Number of Clients Served in the Past Year.

Number of Clients	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/ Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
25 or less	14%	18%	17%
26 - 50	14	21	19
51 - 100	14	25	22
101 - 200	31	18	22
201 - 500	17	9	11
501 - 1000	10	4	6
1001 - 3000	-	4	3
Total N	29	76	105

TABLE 4. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Tabulated by Type of Institutional Sponsor

Type of Institution	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/ Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
Community College	44%	24%	29%
Women's Center	16	9	11
Community Organization	6	5	5
YWCA	6	8	8
Adult Education Program	3	28	21
EDD, CETA, ROP	9	18	16
Other*	15	8	10
Total N	32	87	119

* Other includes private colleges, public universities, United Way, and one independent -- the Displaced Homemaker Center, Inc. located at, but not a part of, Mills College.

TABLE 5. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Responding "Yes" to Funding Sources

Funding Source	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
CETA Funds	59%	46%	50%
Vocational Education Funds	38	22	26
Community College Funds	38	18	24
Donations	16	17	17
Adult Education Funds	6	30	24
Private Foundation Grants	3	8	7
Local Government Funds	3	5	4
Industry, Business, or Labor Contributions	3	5	4
Employment Development Funds	-	7	5
Other	9	30	24

responding yes to each of ten types of funding. For the displaced homemaker centers and programs more than half (59%) said they had CETA funds. Vocational education funds and community college funds were cited equally frequently by the centers and programs (38% and 38%). The other service providers were also most likely to cite CETA funds (46%), followed by adult education funds (30%) and other (30%). Table 6 shows the percentage of service providers indicating the type of CETA funds received for the displaced homemaker program. Only those receiving CETA funds and giving the specific CETA title are shown. The impact of future changes in CETA will depend largely on the specific titles that are affected. Of those receiving CETA funds, 47% of the displaced homemaker centers and programs and 43% of the other service providers use Title IIB in the delivery of their services to displaced homemakers. An additional 10% of the displaced homemaker centers and programs and 13% of the other service providers have Title VI.

When asked to indicate the one major source of funding for the program, quite a different pattern emerges between the displaced homemaker centers and programs and the other service providers. Table 7 shows that the centers and programs are almost exclusively funded by vocational education funds (41%) and CETA funds (48%) while the other service providers are funded by a variety of sources (CETA, 29%; state adult education funds, 27%; vocational education funds, 10%; and community college funds, 10%). Major shifts in the priority of CETA and the use of vocational education funds will almost completely eliminate the centers and programs.

Client qualifications to receive services. When asked if displaced homemaker clients had to meet any special qualifications, 53% of the displaced homemaker centers and programs and 38% of the other service providers responded positively.

TABLE 6. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Who Receive CETA Funds Tabulated by CETA Title

Title	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
II	5%	3%	4%
IIB	47	43	45
IID	10	3	6
III	11	3	6
VI	10	13	12
VII	5	7	6
2 or more Titles	10	27	20
Total N	19	30	49

TABLE 7. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Tabulated by Major Source of Funding

Major Funding Source	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
Vocational Education Funds	41%	10%	18%
Community College Funds	-	10	7
Adult Education Funds	-	27	19
CETA	48	29	34
Private Foundation Grants	-	3	2
Business, Industry, and Labor Contributions	3	-	1
Employment Development Funds	-	4	3
Other	7	18	15
Total N	29	79	108

These qualifications are primarily those concerned with CETA funding since CETA carries income and employment requirements. For those service providers indicating that at least some of their clients had to meet certain qualifications, Table 8 shows the kinds of qualifications. CETA's income/employment status qualification is the primary one with 47% of the displaced homemaker centers and programs and 30% of the other service providers indicating this is the only qualification they use. Eighteen percent of both the centers and the other service providers indicate they use CETA plus residence. An additional 12% of both the centers and programs and the other service providers mention an age requirement. Although the age varies, the general trend is to provide the service for women between the ages of 35 and 64.

Charges for services. Because financial difficulties are faced by displaced homemakers,the cost of preparing for a job becomes an important issue. When asked "Do you charge for any of the services you provide?" only 9% of the displaced homemaker centers and programs versus 30% of the other service providers responded yes. These differences seem to reflect the different types of institutional sponsors for the programs.

A second type of charge--membership dues--is found in 9% of both the centers and programs and the other service providers. Some respondents indicated that although there were membership dues, payment was not required in order to receive the services.

Staff. The range of services that can be provided and the number of displaced homemakers that can be served are at least partially dependent on the size of staff available to serve them. Furthermore, the growth and future development of a program depends on the leadership provided by a director. Although it may not be necessary or possible to have a full-time director, the

TABLE 8. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Whose Clients Must Meet Qualifications Tabulated by Type of Qualification.

Qualification	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
CETA[a]	47%	30%	36%
CETA & Residence	18	18	18
CETA & Age	6	9	8
CETA, Residence, & Age	-	3	2
Age	12	12	12
Other	18	18	18
Total N	17	30	47

a CETA has both income and employment status criteria for eligibility

presence of a full-time director seems to add to the program's commitment and helps to ensure a smoothly functioning program. When asked about the employment status of the director, slightly more than half of both the centers and programs (57%) and the other service providers (59%) responded that the director was full-time. Most of the rest of the centers and programs (39%) said the director was part-time and only 4% said there was no director. The other service providers, however were more likely to not have a director (15%) with the remainder (24%) indicating there was a part-time director. (See Table 9.)

The staff size of the displaced homemaker centers and programs and the other service providers are similar. As shown in Table 10, more than half of the centers and programs (58%) and the other service providers (53%) have less than 5 staff members working with displaced homemakers. Without additional funds, the size of the staff will continue to limit the number of displaced homemakers that can be provided with the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for full employment.

- Services for displaced homemakers. A list of 36 services was developed that represented five major clusters: pre-vocational, counseling, financial and emergency assistance, and medical, legal and consumer assistance. Each program described its offerings by indicating which of the services were provided. Tables 11-15 report the percentage of service providers offering each of the services within the five clusters. When looking across all 36 services, centers and programs most frequently mention providing: Career Information (97%), Job/Career Counseling (94%), Support Groups (94%), Job Opening Information/Referral to Jobs (91%), Self-Awareness/Assertiveness Training (91%), and Resume Development (91%). Other service providers most frequently mention: Career Information (83%), Job/Career Counseling (81%)

TABLE 9. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Tabulated by Employment Status of Director

Employment Status	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
Full-time Director	57%	59%	59%
Part-time Director	39	24	28
No Director	4	15	12
Total N	28	71	101

TABLE 10. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Tabulated by Size of Staff

Staff Size	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Service Providers
1 - 2 Persons	19%	22%
3 - 4 Persons	39	31
5 - 6 Persons	23	19
7 - 8 Persons	13	11
9 or More Persons	6	16
Total N	31	79

Job Opening Information/Referral to Jobs (76%), Resume Development (69%), and Pre-Employment Training (60%). The services least offered by the centers and programs are: Housing Assistance and Emergency Shelter (13%), Drug and Alcohol Abuse Counseling (16%), Tuition Aid (16%), and Pre-Apprenticeship Training (16%). The other service providers were least likely to mention: Housing Assistance and Emergency Shelter (8%), Drug and Alcohol Abuse Counseling (10%), Legal Assistance and Counseling (13%), and Medical/Dental/Health Counseling (14%), Battered Women Services (14%), and Widowhood Counseling (15%).

Table 11 shows the eight services that are described as pre-vocational. There are many similarities in the pattern of offering these services for displaced homemakers by both the centers and programs and the other service providers. For instance, both types of providers are likely to offer Vocational Preference Testing (59% and 58% respectively) and Pre-Employment Training (56% and 60% respectively). They are least likely to offer Pre-Apprenticeship Training (16% and 22% respectively).

Table 12 shows the percentage of service providers who responded "yes" to each of seven vocational services. Although there are some large percentage differences between the centers and programs and the other service providers, the rank ordering is similar. For instance, the two most frequently cited vocational services of both centers and programs and other service providers are Career Information (97% and 83% respectively) and Job/Career Counseling (94% and 81% respectively). Job/Skill Training is the one service that is clearly more likely to be made available by the other service providers (59%) than the centers and programs (44%). This cluster

TABLE 11. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Responding "Yes" to Pre-Vocational Service Offerings

Pre-Vocational Service	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
Tutorial Services	22%	30%	28%
Pre-Employment Training	56	60	59
Pre-Apprenticeship Training	16	22	20
Volunteer Training	31	23	25
Basic Skills Testing	44	48	47
Life Skills Assessment	59	32	40
Vocational Preference Testing	59	58	58
Vocational Aptitude Testing	53	41	45

TABLE 12. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Responding "Yes" to Vocational Service Offerings

Vocational Service	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
Job Opening Information/ Referral to Jobs	91%	76%	80%
Job Placement	50	51	50
Career Information	97	83	87
Resume Development	91	69	75
Job/Career Counseling	94	81	84
Job/Skill Training	44	59	55
Non-Traditional Job Training	31	33	33

contains most of the frequently cited services for both groups of service providers.

Table 13 presents the responses for the eight counseling services. This cluster shows the most diversity between the centers and programs and the other service providers. For instance, 91% of the centers and programs, but only 54% of the other service providers offer Self-Awareness and Assertiveness Training. Similarly, 94% of the centers and programs but only 58% of the other service providers have Support Groups.

Table 14 shows the pattern of responses to the eight services related to Financial and Emergency Assistance. In general, these services are not widely offered by either the centers and programs or the other service providers. The most frequently mentioned service in this cluster is Drop-In Services with 66% of the centers and programs and 54% of the other service providers responding positively. The service with the largest discrepancy between the two groups is Community Resource Interventions (50% versus 31%). The one service that is offered by more of the other service providers is Tuition Aid (26% of the other service providers versus 16% of the centers and programs).

Table 15 shows responses to the five services representing the Medical, Legal and Consumer Assistance cluster. Money Management is the most frequently mentioned service although the centers and programs are twice as likely to mention it as the other service providers (63% versus 40%). The least frequently mentioned service is Drug and Alcohol Counseling (16% of the centers and programs and 10% of the other service providers).

Table 13. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Responding "Yes" to Counseling Service Offerings

Counseling Service	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
Self-Awareness/Assertiveness Training	91%	54%	64%
Psychological Counseling	38	28	30
Support Groups	94	58	67
Peer Counseling	56	35	40
Divorce Counseling	47	16	24
Widowhood Counseling	41	15	22
Single Parent Counseling	47	22	29
Family Counseling	25	16	19

Table 14. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Responding "Yes" to Financial and Emergency Assistance Service Offerings

Financial and Emergency Assistance Service	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Service Providers	% of Total
Tuition Aid	16%	26%	24%
Transportation Assistance	38	32	3[illegible]
Financial Aid	31	29	29
Child Care Assistance	44	40	41
Housing Assistance/Emergency Shelter	13	8	9
Battered Women Services	22	14	16
Drop-In Services	66	54	57
Community Resource Interventions	50	31	36

TABLE 15. Percentage of Displaced Homemaker Centers and Programs and Other Service Providers Responding "Yes" to Medical, Legal and Consumer Assistance Service Offerings

Medical, Legal and Consumer Assistance Service	% of Displaced Homemaker Centers/Programs	% of Other Services Providers	% of Total
Medical/Dental/Health Counseling	19%	14%	15%
Drug and Alcohol Counseling	16	10	12
Legal Assistance and Counseling	25	13	16
Consumer Education	25	21	22
Money Management	63	30	39

Summary

The survey of California's displaced homemaker service providers has indicated that while there are more than 100 places around the state offering services, the need is greater than the actual number. Given that there are currently more than 580,000 displaced homemakers, it would take the 119 service providers 25 years to serve the existing number of displaced homemakers at their current rate. This does not, of course, take into account the growing number of displaced homemakers and the decreasing number of service providers. During the conduct of the study, a number of centers notified us that changes in funding levels had caused them to stop providing services.

There are several strengths to the present structure. First, the centers can be found across the state. Second, no single institutional type dominates. This means that different individuals can find the kind of institution where they are most comfortable. Unfortunately, there are also some weaknesses. Not all locations are served and few locations have more than one type of institution offering services. The current pattern of funding also points to a weakness in the structure. Almost half of the centers and programs rely on CETA. Given current uncertainty about future funding levels of CETA, an important service source for displaced homemakers may be in jeopardy.

An analysis of the services offered by the centers and by the other service providers highlights some interesting differences between these two types of programs. The centers are significantly more likely to offer a number of counseling services that are rarely available through the other service providers. If there were to be more specialization of services in the future that could be combined with a better articulation from service to service, then it would seem that the centers would provide counseling (the entire counseling cluster plus resume development, money management, and community resource inter-

ventions) while the other service providers would concentrate more on the training for employment. If the specialization does not occur, then other service providers might consider having staff of a center assist in an in-service program for their counselors and staff.

The survey does not suggest how to increase the number of services available to displaced homemakers even though it does document what is currently happening. However, given California's excellent system of post-secondary opportunities, the potential of adequately serving displaced homemakers exists. What is needed is a state level commitment to helping more individuals become self-sufficient. Without this commitment, an add-on program for displaced homemakers will always be vulnerable.

10/1/80

APPENDIX A

INFORMATION REQUEST FORM

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS/SERVICES

1. Is your organization currently providing or sponsoring any programs, workshops, courses, or other services that are designed to meet the needs of displaced homemakers, are receiving displaced homemaker funding, or are serving largely a displaced homemaker client group?

   Yes ____ No ____

   If yes, who can be contacted for more information about these activities?

   Contact name: _____

   Program name: _____

   Address: _____

   _____

   Phone: _____

   (If space is required to provide a contact for additional programs, please use a separate sheet.)

2. Do you know of any other organization in California that is carrying out activities directed at meeting the needs of displaced homemakers?

   Yes ____ No ____

   If yes, please provide us with as much contact information as you can:

   Name of organization: _____

   Address: _____

   _____

   Phone: _____

3. Your name: _____

   Organization: _____

   Address: _____

   _____

   Please return this form in the enclosed envelope to the Displaced Homemaker Status Study Project, Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development, 1855 Folsom St., San Francisco, California 94103

If you are interested in obtaining a copy of the Displaced Homemaker Programs and Services Directory when available, check this box: ☐

APPENDIX B

FAR WEST LABORATORY FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
1855 FOLSOM STREET ~ SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103 ~ (415) 565-3000

The Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development, under contract to the California State Department of Education, is conducting a displaced homemaker status study. The study will gather information to assist the State in developing an effective long-range plan for responding to the needs of displaced homemakers.

A major activity of the study is to obtain information on programs and services that are being provided for displaced homemakers in California. You have been identified as a project or agency currently providing or sponsoring services that are specifically designed to meet the needs of displaced homemakers. We hope you will take a few minutes to complete the enclosed Displaced Homemakers Programs/Services Survey.

The information gathered from this questionnaire will be used in two ways. The information from questions 1-9 will be used to compile a directory of displaced homemaker programs and services. The remaining information will be used only in analyzing and reporting data across all programs. Individual programs will not be identified with the information gathered from questions 10-19.

Your assistance is greatly appreciated. Enclosed with the questionnaire is a business reply label for your convenience. If our information is incorrect and you are not currently serving displaced homemakers, please indicate that on the survey form and return it to us. Do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions. We can be reached at 415/565-3035 or 565-3089.

Matilda Butler and Jean Marzone

ID #_____

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS/SERVICES SURVEY

1. Your name: _____

   Project/Program Title: _____

   Address: _____

   _____

   _____

   Telephone: Area Code (___) _____ County: _____

2. Describe your displaced homemaker program as you wish it to appear in the directory.

3. When did your displaced homemaker program start? _____

4. If your program is carried out as part of the overall activities of a larger organization (e.g. YWCA, adult education program, women's group), please name the organization.

_____

5. Which of the following services do you provide for displaced homemakers? (Check all that apply.)

___job opening information/referral to jobs
___job/career counseling
___career information
___job placement
___vocational preference testing
___vocational aptitude testing
___job/skill training
___non-traditional job training
___psychological counseling
___support groups
___peer counseling
___drop-in services
___transportation assistance
___consumer education
___battered wife services
___life skills assessment
___basic skills testing
___self-awareness/assertiveness training
___drug/alcohol abuse counseling
___money management
___medical/dental/health counseling
___divorce counseling
___widowhood counseling
___family counseling (child and parent)
___single parent counseling
___legal assistance/counseling
___child care assistance
___tutorial services
___tuition aid
___housing assistance/emergency shelter
___financial aid
___resume development
___community resource interventions
___pre-employment training
___pre-apprenticeship training
___volunteer training
___other (please describe):

6. What services do you think are most needed by displaced homemakers that you do not now provide?

7. What special courses or workshops to you regularly offer specifically for displaced homemakers?

8. Do your displaced homemaker clients have to meet any special qualifications such as CETA eligibility, age guidelines, or residency requirements in order to participate in your program? Yes___ No___

If yes, what are the qualifications?

9. Do you charge for any of the services you provide? Yes___ No___

If yes, for which ones do you charge and how much?

Do you have membership dues? Yes___ No___

If yes, what are they?

10. a. How is your displaced homemaker program supported? (Check all that apply.)

___vocational education funds
___community college funds
___adult education funds
___CETA funds, indicate title:
_____
___local government (county, city, etc.) funds
___donations
___private foundation grants
___industry, business, labor contributions
___employment development funds
___other (please describe): _____
_____

b. Which of the above is your major source of support? _____

11. How is your displaced homemaker program staffed? Please list each position title (e.g. director, counselor, job specialist) and circle employment status (full or part time and paid or volunteer) for each position title. If additional space is required, please attach separate sheet.

Position Title	Employment Status			
1.	full time	part time	paid	volunteer
2.	full time	part time	paid	volunteer
3.	full time	part time	paid	volunteer
4.	full time	part time	paid	volunteer
5.	full time	part time	paid	volunteer
6.	full time	part time	paid	volunteer

12. What methods do you typically use to reach disabled homemakers to inform them of your services? (Check all that apply.)

___posters, brochures
___media coverage: ___radio ___TV ___newspapers
___paid advertisements: ___radio ___TV ___newspapers
___public service announcements: ___radio ___TV
___contacts with women's organizations
___contacts with family and social service agencies
___contacts with former and current clients
___contacts with educational institutions
___contacts with employment development department
___other (please describe): _____
_____

13. Do you have a working relationship or agreement with any business, labor, or industrial organization in your area? Yes___ No___

If yes, please describe.

14. Do you have a working relationship or agreement with any local adult education programs, vocational training schools, regional ROP's/ROC's, or community college programs? Yes___ No___

If yes, please describe.

15. Briefly describe any other working relationships or agreements with other organizations that are important for your displaced homemaker program (for example, with an employment development office, social services agency, CETA program).

16. What materials or information have you developed that can be acquired by interested persons (brochures, workshop materials, etc.). Please give ordering information and, if possible, attach copies.

17. Approximately how many displaced homemaker clients did you serve in the past year?

_____

18. What information have you compiled on client characteristics (age; sex; ethnicity; education; previous work history; number and age of children; marital status--separated, divorced, widowed, disabled spouse, single--etc.)? Briefly describe and/or attach reports that address all or some of these areas.

19. What information have you compiled on the success of your displaced homemaker program, such as the number of clients placed in jobs? Briefly describe and/or attach reports.

Thank you for assisting us in this study. If you would like a copy of the directory based on the survey information, please check here. ☐

Please use the business reply label to return this survey by December 19 to:

Jean Marzone
Displaced Homemaker Status Study Project
Far West Laboratory
1855 Folsom Street
San Francisco, CA 94103